can only get the State of New-York to jo

Mayor of Portland:

"that you may understand my position as Mayor,
be informed that I was nominated as a candidate
ical party to which I have always belonged. My
iends claimed the right to nominate me as the
candidate, and they supported and elected me as
osition to the regularly nominated candidate of
acty.

"The committee replied without the least hestation, that it appeared that such would be my source, and that there was not an individual present who would with it to be otherwise. "Such has been my source since I have had charge of the Olty Government, and such it, will continue to be. I have met with no obstacles, neither do I apprehendjany in advainthering the law which has produced so much excitement. There have been evasions ever since its enactment, and they cannot be wholly prevented; but I feel confident that through the vigitance of the City Police, the great object of the law will be accomplished in this City, and, at I hope, it a manage will be accomplished in this City, and, at I hope, it a manage.

After reading the above extracts, Mr. Clarke concluded expressing the hope that New-York would unite with States he had mentioned in passing the Maine Law.

Mr. Willis, from Philadelphia, next adbessed the meeting. He said he hoped the time would some when there would no longer be a necessity for the agitation of this question. We know, he continued, that intemperance is a fearful evil, but the great difficalty is to get the people to act up to their convictions bold his sid from such a movement? And have we not glorious country to feel an interest in? What great iot ever had such a country ? Tell had no such therland, yet he felt himself bound to it as by links of steel. Brutus had no such country, and yet when he felt that Reme was in danger he could not sleep, in his anxiety for her liberty; and when he found that, for his country's redemption, forcible means were necessary, did he say, here is a sacrifice we can't make? No; he said, would we could come at the spirit of Ciesar without dismembering him; but we cannot do it let us therefore proceed holdly, but not rashly. Did he, after the deed was done, endeavor to back out? No; he said let every men bathe his arms in Cesar's blood, and go to the market place crying Liberty. Has it not been said by Burke has intemperate men cannot be free, that passion forges their fetters. Where is there an evil that falls with a more crushing weight upon the female portion of our population than this? Does it not fill their homes with lamentation and weeping? Now, I say the man ho man. But, say some of our friends, what can we do? There is no prospect of success. Is there not? I cannot look at this large and respectable meeting this mornly night without seeing a prospect of success. If a man looks into a rum-shop and the senoke of clears, or into his glass of brandy, he will certainly see no prospect of success. I say success be certain, if we are only true to ourselves. Are not the people all-powerful? Are they not the base of the pyramid, and when they more will they not make the apex men a success and the success of the pyramid, and when they more will they not make the apex men to sweep away the Democrate, but he Rumocrate. We do not want to break down the Whigs, but the Swigers. Some people say, don't mix temperance with politics, but bleas your dear souls, they have mixed rum with it for the last fifty years. [Laughter.] Now they any we are to do nothing with it. Oh yes, we are to let them have a most tremendous letting-alone. Let the friends of the cause be at their posts, so that if they fall a can be said of them, "they died £ ghting for God and hamanity." nd, yet he felt himself bound to it as by links of Brutus had no such country, and yet when he keme was in danger he could not sleep, in At the conclusion of Mr. Willis's re-

arks, of which the foregoing is a brief abstract, Mr. orth addressed the meeting. He said the Society had elected a new Secretary in place of Mr. Warren, who was elected to officiate in that capacity by the City Al. lance. He then appealed to the audience for pecuniary at the present time. Great expense had been incurred in getting up meetings, and such successful meetings, he added, have never had a parallel in the history of the Temperance movement. Not only have the officers of the Society given their time for nothing, but they have given also most liberally of their own means. We now sak you to raise the sun of \$500 for the assistance of the Society. A collection was taken up, and it was an-mounced that \$285 was obtained.

Rev. Mr. CUYLER then addressed the dience. He carnestly urged the necessity of the pasage of a law which would forcibly prevent the sale of

Mr. E. L. Snow, the last speaker, said : If there is anything I feel proud of it is the approbation of the respectable portion of the community. He de-circa to do something for the cause of Temperance, and was happy that he had gone to Albany a Temperance ed that he had come back unchanged. Although said he it is thought by some that the Maine Law is de bated. I believe it will be passed the next session, for, if you examine the votes you will find that the whole west of the State was in favor of it, and that we only required five from the City to carry it. Shall we have the five? Gries of yes, yea.] Men have tried to deter us by saying that lives would be lost, but if there is there will be less lost than is at present destroyed by rum. I believe there will be no blood split, for I know that we are a law-abiding people. I promise, he said, in conclusion, that so long as tied gives me power to plead for the cause, that I will always be found in the foremost rank.

When Mr. Snow concluded the meeting

The Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of

the American Tract Society was held at the Tabernacle, broadway, yesterday morning, Chief Justice Wil. The Treasurer's Report and an abstract

of the Annual Report were then read, the principal Bems of which we quote:

The Twenty-seventh year has been one of presperity and usefulness. The receipts, number of colporteurs, circulation and grants are greater than in any previous year. Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Publishing Committee, and Rev. Dr. A. Alexander and Gov. Morrow, Vice-Presidents, have been removed by death.

New Publications 96, of which 25 are volumes, in English, German, Fronch, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch and Danish. Total publications 1,685, of which 150 are volumes: total approved abroad, in about 114 languages, 2,763.

Periodicale.—The monthly edition of The American Researce is 200 000; of The American, Masser, 18, 200 1000.

nguages, 2,763.

**Periodicate.—The monthly edition of The American researger is 200,000; of The American Messenger in stress, 23,000; and of The Child's Paper," about \$5,000. Of The Family Christian Almanac were printed \$0,000; and of The Christian Almanac in German,

ulation of Publications, 8,892,973, including 967, Circulation of Publications, 8,822,973, Including 967, 300 volumes, and embracing 293,296,568 pages. Total since the formation of the Society, 128,719,840 publications, including 7,335,064 volumes. Gratations circulation during the year among the destitate, 65,164,181 pages, value about \$43,500, including 6,610,333 pages to fe members.

tion during the year smong the destitute, 65,164,181 pages, value about \$43,500, including 6,610,335 pages to the members.

Receipts, in donations, \$116,406,41; for sales, \$2.35,343,50; total, with balance, \$109,02 in the Treasury, \$342,888,83. Expenditures, including \$79,073,82 for colportage, and \$20,000 remitted to foreign and pagan hands, \$342,199 10. Balance in the Treasury, \$639,83; leaving the Society under obligations for paper, to be paid within six months, \$45,487,03.

General Agents and Superintendents of Colportage to the number of twenty-one, have been employed for large districts of country, in raising funds, and securing and superintending the labors of colporteurs.

Colportage.—The whole number of colporteurs during the whole or part of the year, has been 643, including 170 students from 40 different lustitutions for their vacations, exclusive of 73 recently commissioned. Of the whole, 104 were devoted to the foreign emigrant population—German, Irish, Frengh, Welsh, Spanish, Morweghan, Danish, and Dutch. The number in commission April I was 402. The apportionment of colporations has been as follows: Maine, New Sampshire, Massachusetts, East Verment, and Canada East, American Tract Society, Boston, 20; West Vermont, 4; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 87; New-Jorsey, 8; Pennsylvania, 86; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 17; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 70; North Carollina, 5; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 22; Alabama, 10; Piorids, 2; Louisiana, 8; Texas, 8; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 1; Tennessee, 24; Kentucky, 24; Onto, 8; John, 33, 164, 164.

Sautetical Results.—Years of service, 264; number of

lows, 7; Wisconsin, 12; Canada, 11; Scaco, 2; et al. 643.

Statistical Results,—Years of service, 264; number of families visited, 522,528; with 257,367 personal religious conversation or prayer was held; 13,199 public or prayer meetings were held or addressed; volumes sold, 488,624; books granted to destitute households, 137,115. The agiristical destitution of the fields thus traversed will appear from the fact that 88,677 families habitually neglect swangelical preaching, making 1,560,000 souls reached within four years, who do not enjoy the instructions of the ministry; 62,442 families, during the year, were found destitute of all religious books except the Bible; 33,354 had not the Bible; 51,462 were Roman Catholic audites.

hee, merger and Pages Lands.—The urgent claims of our missionary stations impelled the Committee, at close of the year, to increase the appropriations for gn distribution, from \$18,000 as proposed, to 100, which has been remitted.

Rev. J. S. Lord, of New-York, effered

Received, That the report be adopted, and printed in the direction of the Executive Committee, as a grateful mortal of the divine blessing on all the departments of Society's labors.

He said that there were many reasons why that report should be printed and sent forth to the world, to show the heavenly spirit that breathes in this Society. show the heavenly spirit that breathes in this Society. You may preach, Mr. President, and build up comfortable churches, but there are thousands upon thousands that still await the influence of the gospel, on the highways and byways, who can be reached only by the tracts that are distributed by the energetic colporteurs. The motto of your Society is onward—on ward—until one song shall employ all nations. On reading the report he was ashamed of himself, when contrasting his comfortable home, and comfortable church, with the sufferings of the poor colporteur, who labors in the work of his Master for only \$150 a year. Every page sent forth, tells not only in the mind of the adult, but also not the child, and brings forth good. He compared the Society to a little stream, at first geatly winding down the mountain's side, but still progressing, until it spread into a mighty river, diffusing its fertalizing influence over a broad extent of country.

Rev. Mr. Wells, of Pittsburgh, made some remarks on the progress of Evangelization in his

some remarks on the progress of Evangelization in his last ten years. erhood during th

Mr. Embeart, a German colporteur of Buffalo, offered a few observations on the labors he performed among his exiled countrymen in the N. W. portion of this State.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Virginia, gave a statement of the distributions in his District.

Rev. Dr. Sharp, of Boston, offered the following resolution:

following resolution:

Resolved, That the sanction of the Holy Spirit, and the concurrent approval of the Church of God for ages, of the standard practical works of Bunyan, Flavel, Baxter, Edpkins, Edwards, and kindred publications issued by the Society, are motives for their universal diffusion, especially among the unevangelized classes of our fellow-men.

He said that the works of the honored men whose names he had just read, recall to his mind the early days of his youth, when his eye first saw their pages and his heart felt their influence. He thought that tract might as well be distributed among the rich as well might as well be distributed among the rich as well as the poor, for the simple moral they convey is alike adapted to all. We live in such a business are that many can and no time to read over a long discourse, but every one can afford a few minutes to peruse a tract. He was pleased to see the union that prevailed among the different sections of the Church; their dogmas may be different, but though he was a Baptist, he would rather give his hand to a good-natured Presbyerian than to an ill-tempered Baptist. The venerable Speaker concluded his remarks by blessing the congregation.

Rev. Wm. Goodell, Missionary from Constantinople, offered the third resolution:

Resolved, That, while the Society rejoice in the efficiency of all kindred institutions and boards and especially of the divinely-authorized ministry—the wide-spread destitution and neglect of the means of grace, the prevalence of destructive error, and the rapid increase of foreign emigration, urgently call for the prompt extension of Coiportage to our unevangelized population of every tongue.

He gave an account of the great difficulties which surround the path of the Christian missionary in the East, from the prejudices of Mahomedanism. Spies olosely follow him, and oftentimes the first place that he is es follow him, and oftentimes the first place that he is escorted to, on his entrance into a town or rillage is a prison. Notwithets ading all this, through the efforts of the Tract Society John Bunyan is traveling through Syria and Turkey, over scenes noted in ancient history, and doing the good work. The field is this portion of the world afforded a fertile soil for Gospel cultivation. Even some years ago when the tracts were so badly translated, and got up, that we are now almost sahamed of them, yet they were seized with avidity, and preserved as precious treasures. The Rev. gentleman concluded by reading the resolution again.

Rev. Dr. Laway Reposition years of the contraction of the co

Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER. made a few remarks on the benefit of the Society. The pulpit he said does a great deal of good, but the manufactory, aided by the exertions of the colporteur does more. The increase of our population and the vast immigration to increase of our population and the vast immigration to our shores, offer a large field for increased efforts; when these are converted, a mighty influence will be obtained in endeavoring to bring all nations into the ranks of the Gospel, so that "peace and good will to all men" will reign over the earth.

Rev. David S. Doggett, D. D., Editor of The Southern Methodist Quarterly, Richmond, Va., spoke on the same resolution, and said that Christianity had made a greater experiment than Philosophy. He also alluded to the agency of the press in aiding the pulpit in the work of evangelization, and the dreadful effects it has on society, when conducted in the spirit of evil.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Trng of St. George's Church, commenced his address by relating an anecdote that took place while he was a student in Massa-chusetts about the year 1812, when five or six boys of different sects went out into the forest to hold a meeting. Two of them are gone to the region of glory, two ing. Two of them are gone to the region of glory, two are now on the platform, and to one, Dr. Goodell, who has just returned from his labors at Constantinople, he would offer the hand of an old school-jellow. How like our Society, he remarked, is this. Though differing from each other in certain points, all are united in the great work they are now performing. The Rev. gentleman spoke at some length of the utility of the American Tract Society. In alluding to the subject of foreign immigration, he said that he looked forward to it as a measured collections the survey of a knowledge of the immigration, he said that he looked forward to it as a means of enlarging the spread of a knowledge of the Gospel. None dare say that that immigration should be stopped. As well might a person stand on one end of Long Island and sweep off the Atiantic with a hickery broom, as to try to do so. The Rev. gentleman drew a graphic and mournful picture of the robbery and fibreatment borne by immigrants in this country, and compared it with the rigors inflicted on the subjects of despotic powers. In order to give a description of Europe he quoted from the speech delivered by Kossuth at Manchester, and then alluded, with good humored irony, to the idea of calling the people of this country Anglo-Saxon, or any other name. He considered that the word juste milen was a better title. We are the cream of the whole, and the line addressed to a certain clever dairy-maid might well be applied to Nature on this subject, namely: "She brought forth butter on a lordly dish." [Laughter.] After an eloquent address the Reverend gentlemen moved the following resolution:

olution:

Resulted: That tile Society recognize the necessity of the steady support of the Christian press in nominally Christian and Fagan lands, as an indispensable auxiliary to missionary labors, and rejoice that they have been enabled to remit \$20,000 the past year in aid of this noble work.

The Doxology was then sung, and after benediction the meeting adjourned, and the Board of Directors assembled for the election, by ballot, of an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

American Home Missionary Society. The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of this Society was held at the Tabernsele last night, the Presi-

dent, Henry Dwight, Esq., in the chair. After the usual opening exercises, abstracts of the several reports were read, from which we gather the following facts: The Society has had in its service the last year, 1,065 ministers of the Gospel, in 28 different States and Terri-tories; in the New-England States, 305; the Middle States, 213; the Southern States, 14; the Western

tories; in the New-England States, 305; the Middle States, 213; the Southern States, 14; the Western States and Territories, 533.

Of these, 619 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; and 446 have ministered to two or three congregations each, or occupied still wider fields; the litherant system being embraced, in the policy of the Society, as auxiliary to its great object—the permanent establishment of the pastoral relation.

Nine missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people; and 60 in foreign languages—13 to Welsh, and 39 to German congregations; and others to congregations of Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss, Hollanders and Frenchmen.

The number of congregations supplied, in whole or in part, it 1,948; and the aggregate of ministerial service performed is equal to 862 years.

The pupils in Sabbath Schools amount to 66,500.

There have been added to the churches, 6,830, viz: 3,810 on profession; and 3,010 by letter. Sixty-one missionaries make mention in their reports of revivals of religion in their congregations; and 349 missionaries report 2,643 hopeful conversions.

Porty-five churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year; and forty-two that had been dependent have assumed the support of their own ministry.

Sixty-five houses of worship have been completed; fithering others required, and the building of sixty others.

stonaries during the year; and forty-two that had been dependent have assumed the support of their own ministry.

Sixty-five houses of worship have been completed; fifty-five others repaired, and the building of sixty others commenced.

Ninety young men, in connection with the Missionary churches, are in preparation for the Gospel Ministry.

Receipts—\$160,062 25.
Lishifities—\$174,983 77.

Payments—\$162,883 14—leaving \$11,432 63 still due to missionaries for labor performed; towards canceling which, there is a balance in the Treasury of \$3,307, 15.

With the same number of laborers as were in commission the preceding year, eighteen more have been employed in the Western States and Territories; nine more years of missionary service have been performed; one hundred and twenty-eight more congregations have been belessed with the preaching of the Gospel; and one hundred and twenty-four more individuals have been added to the churches.

The receipts exceed these of the preceding year by \$9,122 03—the greater part of the increase being from the regular contributions of the churches.

The history of the last missionary year is replete with loving kindness and tender mercy. The participators in this work have a joy that no man taketh from them—that they have not labored in vain, nor spent their strength for nought. The yearly summing up of results confirms our confidence in the adaptation and adequacy of the Gospel as the means of mathand regeneration,

Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of N. Y., offered the

following resolution:

Resolved, That the preaching of Jesus Christ and him cracified, by the living ministry. Is an essential instrumentality in the salvation of the West: and, that the unprecedency growth of that part of our country, calls loudly on the American Church to furnish this instrumentality until the West is He proceeded to speak of the vast extent and impor-

tance of the western section of our country. The West is made on Nature's grandest scale; she has forests yet undisturbed which are larger than nearly any modern kingdom, rivers that dwindle the Rhine and the Seine and the Thames into mere rivulets. The political progress of the West was on the same grand and rapid gress of the West was on the same grand and rapid scale. The man yet lives who was the first white child born in Ohio. Sixty years ago the mails were a month in reaching the site of Cincinnati; now but 36 hours. He traced briefly the rapid settlement and improvement of the New States. The political and religious fate of this country is in the hands of the West—on that ground we must stand or fall. Two dangers threaten the West; the increase of Unitarianism and German Skepticism, and the doctrines of the Roman Church. If any one is skeptical as to this last danger, let him look at the vast flood of Catholic immigration now reabing upon us.—But the progress of true Religion at the West is of itself a prodigy. In 1788 the first sermon to white people west of the Ohio was preached in the block-house at Marietta. Now there are 600 ministers and 700 Evangelical Churches. So in proportion of all the other Western States. The world shows no other such increase. The efforts of Home Missions have been the grand means of this rapid increase; these Missions have fostered into active life 3,000 churches, with nearly 300,000 communicants. We desire the Irving, active Ministry of the Gospel to keep up the werk. You may send Baxter and Bunyan, nay even the Bible itself, into the West by the boatload, and still the product of the fruit will be small without the living voice to urge the truth upon the people. The speaker referred to the moral and religious wants of California, now the most attractive field of the West—a land to which we are peculiarly bound by family thes. Now is the time to sow the good seed of the Gospel in that golden soil. He went on to depict the vast consequences, in a worldly view, of wide-spread evangelical religion. The sublime errand of this Society is to spread the true Gospel over every mountain and valley and river and sea of our happy land. [At the conclusion of his remarks, the resolution was adopted.]

Rev. Mr. Gulliver of Connecticut offered the next resolution which read as follows: cale. The man yet lives who was the first white child

the next resolution which read as follows:

Resolved, That the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world can be most effectually promoted by the thorough evangelization of our own country.

In support of this resolution he said, this Society was

the thorough exangelization of our own country.

In support of this resolution he said, this Society was fortunate in growing up and extending pari passa with the country itself. Every addition to our national greatness adds a new field and new duties to our Association. He sketched the progress of the Society, at first only intended to support a few feeble young churches in New-England, now reaching from Maine to California. Hedepicted the mighty power of our example on the fate of the world. He referred to the European revolutions, and the noble Hungarian exile, now on our shores. All the world is now asking what influence will America exert to make the whole earth free! The speaker thought that Christianity was the means by which we should exercise at last the most powerful influence, an influence which would emancipate the nations. He ridiculed the idea of transferring the political institutions of one nation to the soil of another, since all political institutions were the result of the manners, customs and religion of a people. If such a religion as exists there be the foundation of the venerable Gavernment of China, what cannot Christianity do in that nation which adopts it with its form of Government! He argued that our own Government was such a one as would most naturally adapt itself to Christianity, and from such an alliance—without any partiality for men or doctrines—jain new and invincible strength. Christianity cannot exist in any but a free Government; in despotisms a conflict must ensure, if there be true religion at all, and either Government or Religion must fall. Only teach a people to love their neighbors as themselves, and the doors of deepotism is sealed. The men of prayer are dangerous men to the wicked kings of this world. But how is Christianity to be brought into contact with the minds of men so as to work out the salvation and emuncipation of the world? The world look to us to do this great work. They hope much from our free institutions, our enterprise, our great physical power, our fortunate in growing up and extending pari passu with Government is the grand means by which the world is to be emancipated from religious and civil despotisms. The speaker glowingly depicted the condition of glory and power to which we might aspire and arrive if we should once establish a theroughly rightcoue Government. Never had a nation offered to it a destiny se sublime as that clearly before us at the present hour. The speaker then referred more directly to the business and objects of the Society. At the close of his remarks the resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of this City, moved the

third and last resolution : Resolved, That by many voices of prayer, and many converging lines of Providence, we are urged and encouraged to cordial and earnest cooperation in the work of home evan-Dr. S. passed an eloquent sulogy upon ancestral prayer, and prayer as affecting the birth and growth of

our own nation. The prayers from the Mayflower, from Plymouth and Jamestown, and from the great wilder ness, were the richest inheritance of our people. It ness, were the richest inheritance of our people. It was once a notion, that a word once spoken was never lost from the atmosphere. Might we hope that the prayers of our fathers are still hovering around us! If many dreaded the prayers of John Knox more than a beselging army, well may we rejoice in the prayers of the Puritans and the Huguenots. He went on to speak of the doings of God's Providence, and the concentration of important events now upon our own soil, evidently paving the way for some wonderful and important movement in human progress. After speaking some twenty minutes in an eloquent strain, the Dr. sat down, the resolution was adopted, and, after the usual closing ceremonies, the audience was dismissed.

After the audience had left, a meeting of

After the audience had left, a meeting of the Society was held for the election of officers for the

Female Guardian Society and Home for the

Friendless.
The Eighteenth Anniversary of this benevolent institution was celebrated at the Ghurch of the Puritans, Union-square, last evening, Rev. Dr. Tyng pre-

siding and opening the proceedings with prayer.

The Treasurer's Report and an abstract of the Annual Report were read, from which we extract the following:

Balance in Treasury..... \$357 24 After alluding to the motives that led to the organization of the Society, if states that through the press, the Society have placed before the reading public an average of 2,280,000 folio pages, and 285,735 smaller pages, thus silently making known their operations and results. Through the Register Office 1.513 applicants for the charity of work and wages have received attention, many of whom have been removed from the temptations of the City to a pleasant home in the country. 130
life members have been added to their list. The visitors
among the out-door poor have bestowed upon the deserving and necessitous 3,480 articles of wearing apparel,
&c., &c., and through their instrumentality many have
been relieved from suffering and peril. The number of
miles traversed by various Committees in carrying children to their appointed guardians has been 3,534. The
Society, during the past year, has beeome free from
debt, the last payment due upon the ground having been
fully inquisited. The whole number of immates sheltered by the institution since its commencement in July,
1847, has been 2,936; children, 1,146; adults, 1,790.
Number of adults and children received the past year,
including readmission, 488; adults, 301; children, 185.
The report concludes by citing many interesting illustrations of the good resulting from the labors of the Society, with encouraging letters from the children of the
Home, and their guardians, and alludes to the wide
doors of usefulness that are opened to this Association,
not only in this City but throughout the entire country.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler was then introduced,
and in the course of his remarks referred to his visit to many of whom have been removed from the tempts

and in the course of his remarks referred to his visit to Westminister Abbey, where, among the tombe of mon-archs in that grand building he saw a simple state slab, under which reposed the mortal remains of him for whom svery benevolent heart mourns, namely, Wm.

Wilberforce. Such a mun as he, and a Howard, a Wilberforce. Such a man as he, and a Riward, a Theobold Mathew, a Neal Dow, and an Elizabeth Fry rise up before our minds to a mental elevation that far surpasses the feelings we enterta a for the Napoleons of butchery, and the Byrons and Bulwers of literature. The same may be said of the founders of the Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the Friendless. What a sweet word is that of Home of the friendless of worship, and the gorgeous churches prepared for the wealthy, and said, would Jesus go to those places first if he once more came on earth? No, he could imagine him a child in the stable at Bethlehem a lover of peverty is older life, seeking among the polluted spots of the city, and with that smile that played upon his heavenly features when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto use," and gathering them up as lambs would bring them to such a Home as this, or he would be found alleviating the sorrows of some poor Magdalen, and pointing out the path of salvation. He would not enter into a detail of what might prebably be the future condition if they were allowed to contiace in, the course of life from which they were taken. The consciousness of doing a good action brings happiness to the benefactor. He illustrated this by the anecdote of a person, who, while on the banks of the Hudson amusing himself, was attracted by a cry of pain, when suddenly he saw a child struggling in the water. He jumped in and saved it, and the happiness that he experienced at the mouent, the narrator said, he never believed possible. Such will be the case with every one who helps in snatching poor children from the sinks of wretchedness and infamy.

Rev. Dr. Dowling delivered the fol-Theobold Mathew, a Neal Dow, and an Elizabeth Fry rise

Rev. Dr. Dowling delivered the next dress, in the course of which he introduced the fol-

address, in the course of which he introduced the following resolutions:

Wherear, it is a solemn truth that repentance, however
deep and bitter, does not obviate the consequences of sin in
the present life; therefore

Resolved, That every motive of Christian benevolence and
parental regard should lead parents and guardians to warn
and protect the young and inexperienced from the temptations and dangers to which they are exposed.

Resolved, That the measures of prevention of crime adopted by this Society, in the guardianship which it exercises
over the thousands of orphana, and friendless but virtuous females, who have no natural guardians, richly entitle it to the
sympathy and confidence of every lover of humanity, and of
every follower of Him who went about doing good.

After come, voluntary remarks, a collec-

After some voluntary remarks, a collection was taken up, benediction given, and the meeting adjourned.

Institution for the Blind.

The anniversary of this Institution was elebrated yesterday afternoon, at Metropolitan Hall, in presence of an audience of about fifteen hundred per-sons, the majority of whom were ladies. The stage was occupied by the pupils. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lorr, Superintendent, after which, Mr. T. C. Cooper delivered a few remarks explanatory of the character of the institution. It is not, said he, as many suppose, an Asylum for those who are afflicted only; it is an institution established for the be nevolent purpose of enabling the blind to become as independent as their capacities will allow. Few know, but those who have them in charge, how great is their aversion to be considered as set apart from the external aversion to be considered as set apart from the external world, and how great their cagerness to prove that they are no longer the helpless creatures they once were, but active and intelligent beings, ready and glad to take their places and stand their chances in the great race of life. It is true that all society and social intercourse is based upon the full possession of all the senses, and that if one of them is taken away, the rest lose their efficacy. But a plan of education has been adopted by which the work of the lost sense is divided among the remainder; and the blind wish to prove that they suffer no more by their loss than falls to the lot of thousands of men and women in different shapes—it is their lot and they wish patiently to abide by it.

At the conclusion of those remarks the

At the conclusion of those remarks the band, consisting entirely of pupils of the institution, performed a piece of music with considerable skill. The pupils then joined in singing a very beautiful song, entipupils then joined in singing a very beautiful song, entitled "The Coming of Spring," accompanied by the plano. The wonderful proficiency which some of them had attained in reading from raised letters was exhibited by two pupils, who read portions of the Scriptures indicated by persons among the audience. The ease and rapidity with which they read, making their fingers perform the part of their lost eye-sight, would be almost incredible to any except those who witnessed it. Master J. Miner sang, with much taste and expression, a song entitled "The Reaper on the Plain," after which a solo was played on the plano by Miss H. Barnett, another pupil. The execution with which this was performed elicited the frequent applause of the audience.

The examination in Geography, which followed reflected great credit upon the aivancement

followed, reflected great credit upon the advancement of the pupils in that branch of education. The promptness and loud tone of wice in which some of the questions were answered caused considerable merriment among the audience. Some of the smaller pupils evinced a de-termination to be heard even at the remote end of the hall.

The pupils were next examined in Grammar, in which they displayed a like proficiency. It should be particularly mentioned, that the examination was conducted by blind inmates of the Institution. A duet was performed upon the piano by two of the pupils, and a quartette, called "May month is coming," sung by four other pupils, after which a quickstep was Miss Francis T. Crosby delivered played by the band. played by the band. Mass Francis I. Crossoy denverous an original poetic address, which possessed great merit. The remainder of the exercises consisted of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and examinations in Astronomy and Arithmetic. One duct, called "The Syren and Friar," sung by Miss L. Sniffen and Master R. Jackson, is particularly deserving of notice. The young lady has a re-markably pure and sweet voice. The questions in As-tronomy were answered in every instance with cor-rectness, and a promptitude that exhibited a considera-ble acquaintance with the Science.

The exercise closed with a chorus by the pupils. Several very neatly executed specimens of willow work, paper box work, fancy knitting and bead work, executed in the Institution, were exhibited on the stage. The hall was given for the occasion, gratuitous-

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, &C., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Astor-place Opera House—G. V. Brooke—Othello—7%, P. M.
Niblo's Theater—The Rousset Family—La Sylhide—7%, P. M.
Broadway Theater—Charlotte Cushman—London Asserance—I
Lyceum Theater—Julia Bennett—Who Spetts First, &c.—7%, P.
Burnon's Museum, (Day and Evening)—The Drunkard, &c.
Brackett's Stipwrecked Mother and Chid—Day and Krenina,
Kational Academy of Design—Modern Painting—Day and Evening,
Sattler's Comornman—Views in Asia Misor—Day and Evening.
The Asteca—Society Library—Day and Evening.

ANNIVERSARIES To-D'AY .- American Bible Society-Bible House, 9 A. M.; Tabernacle, 10

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Metropolitan Hall, 4 P. M. Tickets, 124 cents, to be had at the door. American Temperance Union-Tabernacle, 714 P. 1 Central American Education Society-Mercer-street

nization Society-Metropolitan Hall, 714 P.M. The weather yesterday was chilly, drizzly and uncomfortable all day, with now and then some pretty smart showers. At 1 o'clock this morning there was a fair prospect of clearing up.

The Board of Education, holding heir sessions within scent of the Aldermanic Tea-Room and finding the odors of roast duck, fried oysters, 'milk" and prime old regalias, perfecely distracting nungry stomachs, are about to ascertain whether the ot also entitled to seats at the famous festive board and if not, whether they should not have a tea-room of

AT LAST .- The Assistant Aldermen last night started a half-way movement against cattle-driving in the streets, providing for a suspension of such busi-ness from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., leaving the streets at their mercy at the only tolerable promenade hours during the summer. Poor as it was, it could not get a constitutional rote, was rejected, reconsidered and laid on the table. We shall see what becomes of it.

Arrangements have been made for the Annual Meeting of the New-York State Coloniza-tion Society, at Metropolitan Hall, on this evening, May 13, to open at 74g o'clock. Addresses are promised by Hon. J. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of this City, gentlemen than whom none are more competent to advocate and expound the cause, or se who attend. With the triple attraction of a splendid hall, a noble cause, and cloquent speakers, the meeting will be one of more than ordinary interest.

The house and lot in Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sta, so long owned and oc-cupled by Dr. Cheeseman, has just been sold by him for \$100,000. The lot runs through to Mercer-st, being 200 feet in depth. Stores of the first class will be erected on

Some thin-skinned people-strangers to the inside of that Pharisaical cup and platter, the seem to think that we abuse the City Hall concerning them, only letting now and then a ray of tices. Let us see what other people say of the same dignified body of men; and lest we might be secused of abusing them again, we will only quote the following paragraph from The National Democrat, the regular of-ficial Democratic organ of the Common Council, and the paper of all others which worked the most scalously and seithfully to elect the present City Fathers, under strong denunciations of the Whig members of last year for their extravagance, and equally strong pledges of re form and retrenchment by the candidates (now Alder men) of last November. The cool and impudent man ner in which the Democratic Board restored the Tes-Table rather astonished our cotemporary, yet he bit his ips and held his peace, the attempt to seize upon the nps and neid an peace, the accumulation of the city and set up the Shibboleth of Old Hunker Democracy as the condition of free education, was another startler, but he still kept quiet; the exposure of the tea-room swindle of \$500 to \$700 per th directly, and twice as much indirectly, from the month directly, and twice as much much silence; the Treasury was amazing, but still he kept silence; the bare-faced seizure of treble carriage fare, the gigantic scheme of plunder under the pretense of a new Pot-ters Field, (happily vetoed,) the scandalous shirking of duty in regard to filthy streets, the contemptible hunting down of every hundred-dollar clerk or messenger who hances to be a Whig, the hound-like scent with which they find and follow the merest hope of a fat contract for some near friend (and themselves,) all these from firstly to seventeenthly, and lastly the indecent and suspiciou haste with which the Aldermen on Tuesday night rushed through the New Ferry Bills—all these have finally caused the persistently deaf, blind and dumb party or-gan to "speak right out in meeting," in this wise:

gan to "speak right out in meeting," in this wise:
COMMON COUNCIL—MORE ECONOMY.—The Board of
Aldermen met last night and concurred with the action
of the Board of Assistants, in granting the two Ferry
leases—one from Roosevelt-st. to Bridge-st., Brooklyn,
for fitteen years, at \$5,000 a year; and the other from
Wall-st. to Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for ten years, at
\$20,000 a year. Our friend Anson Herrick, of The Atlas, offered \$10,000 per annum for the Bridge-st. Ferry
lease; but we presume he did not offer sufficiently large
bonuses to members of the Common Council; so he
failed to get the lease. Seven thousand dollars a year,
for fifteen years, have been lost to our tax payers by this
single operation of an imbeelie and villainous Common
Council, Seven thousand multiplied by fifteen, gives
\$105,000. This added to the loss on the Wall-st. Ferry lease, for ten years, at \$5,000 each year, makes \$105,000. This added to the loss on the Wall-st Ferry lease, for ten years, at \$5,000 such year, makes the snug little sum of \$155,000, which is the extent of the two robberies; and the only individuals benefited are a few members of the Common Council, and the fortunate lessees. Our city never had a more rascally Common Council than the last—that is, not until the present one came into power. But as the matter now stands, if it would not cost more than \$1,000,000, we advice the tax-payers to buy up the seats of the present Common Council, and give a half a million more to induce their predecessors to become our legislators. If the bargain can be made it would be dirt cheap.

That is what we call the most wholesome bit of truth

That is what we call the most wholesome bit of truth that The National Democrat has laid before its readers for many a day. If we had said it, the whole office and contract seeking pack would have yelped "abuse," "Whig lies," &c., &c. Let them ruminate, now, up

Hon. ZADOCK PRATT has consented

to lecture before the Mechanics' Institute in due season, and has chosen for his subject Tanning—a business to which his better years were devoted, and by his skill in which he has acquired a handsome property. This is the way to make lectures useful-let every speaker discuss that subject he most thoroughly understands, and in such manner as to bring its principles and details clearly within the grasp of his hearers, and the facts thus see forth, and the ideas thus evolved, will probably be useful to the hearers, each in his own sphere and calling For all departments of Industry have certain radical affinities, and rest on observations of the laws of Nature and the deductions of Science. Cel. Pratt will be heard with interest and instruction.

A NEW ENTERPRISE-SMELTING MET-ALS.—By an advertisement in this paper, it will be seen that the Manufacturing Silversmiths, Jewelers, &c., of our City have formed an association under our General Manufacturing Law, which is to undertake the smelting of ores and other deposits of Gold, Silver, Copper, &c. The capital, we hear, is to be \$100,000 at the start, to be increased as may be advisable to \$1,000,000. The list of officers will be found in the Company's advertisement, and will be found to embrace many who are eminest and highly respected in the business. The Prospectus

The object of this Company is to remedy evils, by "The object of this Company is to remedy evils, or taking the power into our own hands; as, in former years, we have had to pay away our hard-earned pro-fits into the hands of others for doing that for us which, by uniting together, we can do ourselves. We can have these profits paid back again to us in good round dividends, besides getting botter prices for our sweeps, wash-hands, stonings, dirt, &c."

-We know nothing of the profit of this business, ! thoroughly and can give all the information that may be desired; but may not the example here afforded be advantageously imitated in several other departments of Industry ? We state these facts to incite the forms tion of other Companies calculated to give diversified and profitable employment to labor.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ISAAC T. HOP-PER.—Yesterday afternoon the remains of this Philan-thropist were brought to the Tebernacie, and placed in front of the Speaker's desk, previous to their being conveyed to their last resting-place on earth. The at-tendance was very large, including not only the sor-rowing friends of the deceased, but also the patrons and friends of the various benevolent associations in the City. The platform was crowded, principally by the mbers of the Prison Association, of which

had, for a long period, been a most active mamber.

R. N. Havens, Esq., and Mrs. Lucretia Mott, delivered affecting addresses on the character and virtues of the

mpressive and feeling manner.

Our attention has been directed to a specimen of Inlaid Fancy Work, made from some of the beautiful woods of the Island of Jamaics, and manufactured by the emancipated blacks of that Island, dis-playing great taste and ingenuity of workmanship, sel m surpassed by either American or European artirans. We may add that this article is to be seen for s few days, at the office of the Anti-Slavery Society and Missionary Rooms, No. 48 Beekman-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- The Annual Election for Officers of this useful society takes place to-day, and we arge the Members who can to go and vote. There is likely to be a spirited contest for Agent, Actuary or chief manager,—the rival candidates being Gen. A. Chandler, the incumbent, and Mr. J. M. Reed. Inquire into the merits of the case, and vote for the better man, whichever he may be,

VAN WAGNER, the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, opens his Big Tent campsign for Temperance this evening. Don't fail to be there if you love the cause, and bring your neighbors with you. You will see the Tent if you go down Ninth or Tenth-st., from the Fifth to the Sixth Avenue. -Should the evening be stormy, the opening will be

postponed to the first fair evening. COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT .- Some of

the friends of Wm. E. Macdenough, the Temperance Vocalist, from the many gratuitous services rendered the Temperance community, have been induced to of fer him a complimentary concert, which will take place on Friday evening, 14th inst., at Military Hall, Bowery. His friends will no doubt be there in their strength See advertisement.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening, and a ine variety of flowers was exhibited—roses, magnolias, pomegranates, &c. In consequence of the lateness of the season the exhibition is necessarily deferred until the second week in June,

The New-York Typographical Society will hold a special meeting on Seturday evening, at No. 300 Broadway, to take action upon some proposed amendments of the Constitution.

Some of the members of the Church of St. Thomas have presented a very has service to their late pastor, Rev. Dr. Whit

TRACT SOCIETY .- The receipts for the month of March were \$39,071 84 in New-York, at \$4,858 60 at Boston.

A HINT FOR ALDERMAN BARD .- The following communication expresses in a feeble manual she filthy condition of a section of the City which has a been really clean for many years, but never near a

If the Alderman of the Ward, or any one else, the pestilential state of some of our best sareds, in his walk from Broadway to the Bousery, through Parallel and the pestilential state of some of our best sareds, in his walk from Broadway to the Bousery, through Parallel and the will find (as I do every Saday) streams of fresh blood from a slaugher house full operation, mingling with offs! of every description heaps and cloughs, with the variation of dead so old hats, shoes, bones entralls, and the whole sakes of some dwellings. In this nursery of vice are swarms of call evil good and darkness light, by seeing satisfies to call evil good and darkness light, by seeing satisfies to under the shadow of the church their pares profess to venerate. If one of the main tributaries of Broadway be such at its junction with the two greateries of our City, we need not dispute about stress more removed. To build a new prison would do him good in the case, unless we could put into it those when duty it is to see to these things and criminally neglect them. If the Alderman of the Ward, or any one else

them.

Is there no remedy provided by law when Chy a ficers thus give us up wilfully to destruction? Is no street—one of the best—are shoughs a foot deep, making the stopped gutters, and heaps of ashes made by begree who every day turn over the ash-barrels on the parment to find cinders, with no more fear of the law they would feel in heaping up the sands of the desert Yours,

A Surream

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE. Shortly before noon yesterday, a most horrible atten at murder and suicide occurred at the Hoboken He No. 510 Pearlet. A woman named Connery was see to rush out of the place with the blood streaming from her throat, which had been cut. A large crowd of pessons soon collected, and Officers Kevlin and McClusty, of the Sixth Ward, who arrived early on the spot, in mediately conveyed the sufferer to a drug store on the mediately conveyed the surferer to a drug more on the opposite corner, where her neck was bound up and the was then sent to the New-York Hospital. By this the Sergeant Dowling, Officers Nealia, Judge, and others of the Sixth Ward Police, arrived on the ground, and on entering the second story of the house, in a rear room found an athletic Irishman named James Doyle with throat cut and bleeding profusely. On the floor acc him was a razor, with which, after attempting to murder Mrs. Connery, he had inflicted the ghastly wound spen himself. His windpipe was nearly severed, and he was of course, unable to speak.

Aconveyance was soon procured, and after much m

sistance on his part he was placed in it, taken to the Hospital and put in charge of Dr. Leroy. Mrs. Conners, with her two sons, it appears, occupied apartments the house and Doyle boarded with her. A servant Mrs. C.'s named Ann Clark states that Doyle, on being called to dinner expressed dissatisfaction at there being nothing provided for him but fish. Mrs. C. then see this girl to a shop to purchase some beef steak, and on her return, she states that she found the door locked her return, she states that she found the doer locked. It is supposed that during the absence of the servat Doyle locked the door and began his bloody work. Mr. C. when discovered could not speak; her windple, also, having been served, and she was able only to point a Doyle as being the person who indicted the wound appear. What could have induced him to attempt the double murder yet remains a mystery; probably rum was the agent. Mrs. Connery is almost beyond the possibility of recovery. Doyle, however, is in no immediate danger and will probably live to answer for the deed.

FIRE.-A fire was discovered about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, issuing from the Hotel, corner of Eighty-sixth-st. and Fourth-av., by the XIXth Ward Poles, and owing to the prompt arrival of them and the frames, the flames were got under with very slight damage.

Margaret Devine, a girl 18 years of age, who resided at No 3371 Water-st., attempted to destroy
herself on Tuesday night by swallowing a large dose of ladamm. She was discovered laboring under the effects of the
poison, and was immediately taken to the New York Hapi-tal, where edicats made to remove the landamm provedarsceasful. A difficulty with the woman with whom also
boarded is assigned as the cause which induced the rash act.

The examination of Messrs. Wing and Hawkins, on a charge of false pretenees, which was a have been resumed yesterday, was further postponed unit Friday afternoon, in cousequence of the absence of a witne-who had been subpensed to appear, but failed to attend.

AFRAID TO GO HOME .- A lad namd Antheny Wiltz, residing at No. 50 Chrystie st., was found asked on Tuesday night in one of the stages of Mesars. Jimmersovi line. Hewas taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-hous, when he stated that about a week since he went off to see some soldiers, and having got his coat torn, was afmid to se home, lest his father should whip him. He has since sleptic stages, and seemed to be nearly starved. He was taken home by an officer of the Police.

ATTEMP TO COMMIT SUICIDE .- John Hays, residing at the corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound inflicted, it is thought, will terminate fatally. He was removed to the Bellevus Hos-

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS. -- On Tuesday evening Mesers. Daniel Willis, D. G. Croly, Porter G. Sherman, William West and D. C. Henderson, were chosen as a Committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws. On motion, the President and Secretary

were added to the Committee,
Mr. West's resolution in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was taken up and postponed for

Miss Fanny Lee Townsend was admitted as an hosorary member of the Congress. She gave her views at me length on the Fugitive Stave law, and then gave

way for the special order, the nomination of Standing Committees. After the nomination of members of the Corresponding Committee had taken place, (Vise-President Willis in the Chair,) the hour of adjournment having arrived, the time was further extended.

A short debate here ensued, in which personalities were indulged, by persons whose rights as Delegates had been questioned. Vice-President Willis called two of the speakers to order for their remarks.

For Corresponding Committee, Messra William West, (Protective Union,) James Cummings, (Laborers' Union), and Thomas Bradley, (Practical Painters' Seciety, were put in nomination.

Patrick Dillon, of the Laborers' Union Benevolest Society, said that he had come with his colleagues to procure a change in the management of the Congress, as it was quite evident that a sweeping change was needed. It was due alike to the large and small boss jide constituencies represented in the Congress. For two years the Congress had been controlled by tresponsible Delegates, and this was the reason that we now found represented here, of all the Trade Associations known to exist in this City, only Delegations from the Laborers, Printers, Painters, Tailors, and Saddia and Harness Makers, with perhaps a few other boss jide Workingmen's Associations. The Congress had made a great mistake in admitting Delegates from fictions and purely imaginary Associations, but as many of these Delegates were sincere men, the Laborers, in common with a few other bons jide Industrial Associations, clung by the Congress through good and evil report, expecting, as a matter of course, after the Delegates were sincere men, the Laborers' Union were unanimously in favor of the objects the industrial Congress and monitores, and the attendance that evening on the part of the Trade's Delegates, he was convinced all would be right, and the abuses he had complished of the respective of the objects when have the congress was founded for, as they had offerenced in the Congress was founded for, as they had offerenc